FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1985

Israeli Raid on PLO Headquarters in Tunisia

Israeli warplanes attacked the PLO headquarters and the offices of the PLO's Force 17 near Tunis 1 October, Jerusalem radio announced. IDF sources said the raid was carried out "because the PLO and Force 17 assumed responsibility for the Larnaca attack" in which three Israelis were killed. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was not hurt in the raid, MENA reported, but there were "enormous" losses in life and property. In a related report from Tunis, INA said that 20 people were killed and "scores" were wounded. INA also cited eyewitness reports that the Tunisian television transmitter was hit in the raid.

The raid followed Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' warning, carried by IDF radio, that Israel will never forget or forgive the incident in Larnaca, and he stressed that it is impossible to seek negotiations and at the same time continue to kill. The PLO representative in Nicosia had earlier reaffirmed his condemnation of the killing of the Israelis in Larnaca and rejected Israel's accusations that the PLO was responsible, according to Nicosia radio. However, a Palestinian military spokesman cited by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio acknowledged that the PLO was responsible for the 29 September bomb attack in Haifa.

Arabs, Israel on Peace Process

King Husayn of Jordan said in remarks reported by Amman television that "frankness and sincerity" characterized his "fruitful" talks with President Ronald Reagan in Washington. The king reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference, adding that his country is ready to join all parties in order to reach a negotiated settlement "in an atmosphere free from hostile military actions." Husayn also stressed Jordan's "firm stand" in condemning terrorism. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Husayn's remarks against terrorism are a "mockery of the truth" because the king is a "partner and ally" of the PLO, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, the radio announced that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy assured Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne that the United States continues to oppose an international conference. Nevertheless, Israeli sources cited by IDF radio believe there has been an "erosion" in U.S. objections to holding such a conference with Soviet participation. Prime Minister Peres subsequently said in comments reported by Jerusalem radio that Israel will not grant the Soviet Union "the status of an international broker as long as it does not have diplomatic relations with us."

In another development, MENA reported that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo from Paris at the end of an 11-day tour that took him to Portugal, Spain, the United States, and France. At a news conference in Paris reported by the agency following his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Mubarak said holding an international conference on the Middle East "cannot be rejected by anyone." Mubarak added that he does not believe the USSR should be excluded from such a conference.

Lebanon

A caller on behalf of the Islamic Jihad group told a news agency in Beirut 1 October that the organization has executed one of the four Soviet Embassy officials kidnapped in west Beirut the previous day, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced. The reported execution followed the Jihad group's warning, reported by AFP, that it would kill the kidnapped Soviets if the USSR failed to apply pressure to stop the "genocide" of Muslims in Tripoli. However, fighting continued in Tripoli early 1 October, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting that another 130 people were killed or wounded as the city was subjected to fire from heavy weapons and the pro-Syrian parties tried to advance.

Iran's Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri has sent a message to Lebanese and Syrian theologians urging them to send delegations to Tripoli to stop the bloodshed, according to IRNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched another "devastating" raid on Khark Island 1 October, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement carried by Baghdad radio. Meanwhile, a *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* article cited by WAKH disclosed that Iran has temporarily halted oil exports from the island following the recent Iraqi air raids, a development which has already caused loading delays for tankers at Sirri Island. Nevertheless, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the Belgian ambassador that Iran will be able to export as much oil as allocated by the OPEC quota, IRNA reported. In another development, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi announced that Iraq has begun operating its new pipeline across Saudi Arabia, noting that in its first stage the pipeline has a capacity of 500,000 barrels per day, according to INA. Oil industry sources cited by the Dubayy *KHALEEJ TIMES* disclosed that Japanese buyers facing difficulties in obtaining Iranian oil are expected to lift Iraqi crude pumped through the pipeline to the Saudi Red Sea port at Yanbu. Reacting to the new Iraqi pipeline, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi told Tehran radio that Iran will oppose any attempt within OPEC to raise Iraq's production quota.

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that Iran lost 200 men in its unsuccessful 30 September offensive against Iraq's V Army Corps, while IRNA reported that Iranian forces infiltrated deep inside Iraqi positions during their "lightning attack" in the north, killing "scores" of Iraqi troops.

Afghanistan

More than 2,000 rebel troops were "eliminated" during recent operations in Khowst, the DRA forces chief of general staff told Kabul radio. In another development, AFP reported that an American journalist was killed in a rocket attack last week in Qandahar while traveling in a vehicle with three other Americans accompanied by mujahidin. A subsequent AFP report identifies the journalist as Charles Thorton of *THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC*.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to protest a 23 September aggression by 150 Pakistani militiamen south of Khowst and the 25 September shelling of Barikowt resulting in 7 casualties, Kabul radio announced.

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BAKHTAR on Karmal Reports to Revolutionary Council

Economic Gains

LD272133 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 26, BAKHTAR — "Despite the huge material losses amounting to over 35 billion afghanis (50 afghanis equal one U.S. dollar) inflicted by the bandits on the DRA, the enemies have not been able to disrupt the economic order of the country".

This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, at the periodical session of the Revolutionary Council held here on September 25.

Babrak Karmal added that the Afghan economy persistently develops. The democratic water and land reforms have reached to the remotest areas of the country. In the last Afghan [word indistinct] alone, ended March 20, 1985, 6000 landless peasants received land, 900 hectares of land were brought under irrigation, over 120 million Afghanis were given to peasants on a credit basis. In sum, the gross agricultural products increased by 6.8 percent as compared with the pre-revolution years.

Dwelling on industrial achievements, Babrak Karmal said that successes have been scored in the industrial sector as well. The volume of industrial products have gone up by 1.4 percent and the state sector showed a growth of over 106 percent in the past Afghan year as compared with the preceding year.

Babrak Karmal said that the production of industrial commodities surpassed the plan target by about 124 million afghanis in the same period.

In the first quarter of the current Afghan year the revenue of the state budget has increased by two billion afghanis or by 14.3 percent as compared with the first quarter of the last Afghan year.

Over the past six months the state of the DRA, he stated, has constructed over 500 apartments which can accomodate hundreds of the working families.

Referring to economic assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal said that 45 percent of the country's requirements are provided by the establishments constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Presently, the Soviet Union helps the DRA in the construction of 65 new projects in the fields of power generation, gas and oil, light industries and foodstuffs, transport, agriculture and irrigation as well as in other spheres of the national economy.

Had there not been foreign interventions in the internal affairs of the country, the economic achievements would have been much greater, Babrak Karmal said.

Referring to the fifth session of the Afghan-Soviet Permanent Commission on Economic Cooperation held in Moscow in August 1985, Babrak Karmal said that under the agreements concluded between the two countries, the Soviet Union will render considerable assistance for the development of the national economy of the DRA.

Replying on the positive moves seen in the Afghan economy during the recent years, Babrak Karmal added that the party and the state of the DRA plan to formualte the basic lines for the forthcoming five-year socio-economic development plan of the country.

Condemns Outside Aggression

LD272146 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 26, BAKHTAR — The past six months, elapsed since the convocation of the last session of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, was full of difficulties as well as hopeful events with a bright prospect for Afghanistan. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council (RC) of the DRA, in the current Afghan year (begun March 21,1985) periodical session of the RC held on September 25.

Babrak Karmal added that during the past six months, the military, economic and political interventions of imperialism and reaction continued unabated in the internal affairs of the DRA. But, despite the imposition of imperialist various pressures on the Afghan people, the revolutionary process in Afghanistan consistently and undeviatingly forged ahead, the democratic transformations were realized within the possibilities and the popular power was strengthened and expanded throughout the country.

The U.S. imperialism is the enemy of all those countries and peoples which do not toe down to the American dictate and its way of life. The Afghan people, with the triumph of the April Revolution (1978), have refused once and for all the American dictate and its way of life. The state terrorism, elevated to the level of official U.S. policy, is clear to all. The USA has earmarked 600 million dollars for the expansion of its undeclared war against the DRA. This amount is in addition to the more than one billion U.S. dollar spent toward ominous ends. All the monetary and financial sums have been officially allocated by the U.S. Senate, Babrak Karmal added.

The general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC of the DRA stated that the White House and the U.S. Senate officially declared their solidarity and close relationship with the ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands. They invite the leaders of these bands to Washington to co-ordinate their terrorist acts with that of the CIA and Pentagon.

In another part, Babrak Karmal, stressed that, in the heinous fronts of the undeclared war against the DRA, the aggressive NATO allies, the Chinese hegemonists, the militarists of Pakistan, the reactionary ruling circles of Iran, the Zionists of Israel and their other war-mongering sympathizers stand side by side with the U.S. imperialism.

Babrak Karmal pointed out, "We declare to the U.S. imperialists, the most mischievous enemies of the national liberation movements of the peoples, to their NATO allies as well as to the hegemonists, militarists, reactionaries and to all the enemies of our homeland and revolution that their adventurous actions will be faced to a dead end."

The world imperialism, regional reaction and other enemies of peace, national independence, democracy, freedom and progress, cannot impose their alien and filthy will on the Afghan people who are supported by their true friend, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the national, patriotic, democratic and progressive forces of the world, Babrak Karmal underlined.

During the past six months, Babrak Karmal added, significant events took place in the political life of Afghanistan. These events included the holding of the historical Loya Jirgah (grand assembly), held toward the end of April 1985, the convocation of the High Jirgah (assembly) of the frontier tribes (ended Sep. 15, 1985) and the election of the popular representatives for the local organs of the state power and administration.

Babrak Karmal stated that the historical Loya Jirga, participated by more than 2000 credible representatives of all tribes, nationalities and ethnic groups, assessed the pressing internal issues, the development of the national democratic April Revolution and the foreign policy of the country.

The High Jirga of the frontier tribes strongly denounced the banditry actions of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary regimes of Pakistan and Iran and appealed to all frontiers and tribes to launch a decisive struggle for the rooting out of the bandits and the shielding of the Afghan frontiers.

Meanwhile, Babrak Karmal stated that the DRA, as a peaceloving, progressive and non-aligned state, has consistently struggled against the threat of war and arms race and supported the policy of detente and peaceful mutual co-operation. Fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union constitutes the basic foundation of the DRA foreign policy. The DRA fully supports the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and its constructive proposals to deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear annihilation.

In connection with the relation of the DRA with Pakistan and Iran, Babrak Karmal stated that despite the hostile plots hatched by Pakistan and Iran to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the DRA will not incite sedition. Since the beginning of 1982, five rounds of indirect talks took place between Afghanistan and Pakistan in [word indistinct] through the specified envoy of the United Nations secretary general. But so far, no concrete agreement has been concluded. It is not due to the fault of the DRA. The DRA is honestly prepared to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries. Babrak Karmal, moreover, stated, "we hope that the other side too should show such readiness. Our cause is just and righteous. Right and justice will prevail over the injustice. We are fully convinced of our victory."

BAKHTAR Reports Dost Meetings at 40th UNGA

LD290909 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 28, BAKHTAR — Shah Muhammed Dost, minister of foreign affairs and head of the DRA delegation to the 40th session of UN General Assembly delivered his speech at the session.

Shah Muhammed Dost had a meeting on September 25 with deputy-premier and foreign minister of Iraq and exchanged views on the current issues in the region as well as on the development of mutual relations between the two countries.

The Afghan foreign minister also met with foreign minister of Nicaragua on September 26. They exchanged views on the situation in Central America. He also had a meeting with People's Republic of Poland on September 26.

The DRA foreign minister will hold a meeting with Javier Perez de Cueller, UN secretary general and will talk on the regional questions of the world.

Pakistani 25 Sep Aggression Protested

LD301515 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today at 1000 and the following points were conveyed to him by the director of the First Political Section:

Despite repeated protests by the DRA, the military Government of Pakistan continues its irresponsible aggression and interference against the territory of our peaceloving country. On 1 Mizan, 1364 [23 Sept], 150 Pakistani militia penetrated the Zhawara area, 25 km south of Khost. As a result of confrontation with the DRA border forces, they were obliged to retreat. On the same day the Barikov residential area was subjected to mortar and DShK firing from Pakistani territory, resulting the wounding of three residents and destroying four houses.

Also on 25 September the residential area in Barikot was subjected to heavy artillery fire as a result of which four residents were killed, three residents were wounded, and five houses were destroyed. This firing was carried out from the Arando area in Pakistan. On the same day the Shamshad border posts, 2 km from the Torkham border, were subjected to heavy artillery firing from the territory of Pakistan, resulting in killing three soldiers, wounding two others, and heavy damage was inflicted on the posts.

The DRA Government strongly condemns this aggression by the Pakistani military forces and lodges a strong protest against the military Government of Pakistan. It points out that the Pakistani military authorities should immediately put an end to this aggression and interference against the DRA, which has endangered security on the borders. Otherwise responsibility for the heavy and dangerous consequences arising from them will rest with the military authorities of Pakistan.

Paper Cited

LD300827 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 29, BAKHTAR — A political observer of *HAQIQAT-E-ENQELAB-E-SAUR* writes:

The intervnetions into the internal affairs of the DRA assume new dimensions and forms with each passing day. Now the regular armed forces of Pakistan, along with the mercenary counter-revolutionary bands, illegally cross the frontiers of Afghanistan and commit terrorist acts.

The latest evidence of this aggression, the commentary adds, is the incidents occurred on 6,7, and 8 of September in the south and south-east of Khowst Grand District, south-east of the country.

According to the reports, the Pakistani militias along with the armed Afghan miscreants made incursions into the territory of Afghanistan several times during the current month. In one of the clashes with the frontier forces of the DRA, 50 Pakistani militias were killed in the operations carried out by the DRA armed forces in Khost Grand District.

At the very out-set, the question arises why the military dictators of Pakistan, despite the repeated requests made by the DRA authorities on the cessation of provocations, continue their unabated encroachments into the DRA.

At present, the counter-revolutionary training camps, stationed in Pakistan, Iran and the Xinjiang Province of China, are plunged into deep crisis. Meanwhile, the crushing blows inflicted by the DRA armed forces on the decadent counter-revolutionaries have deepened the crisis, the commentary stresses.

The developments show that the Washington ruling circles, by resorting to hook and crook, try to prevent the final defeat of their mercenaries. Therefore, the Pakistani militias, which constitute a part of the Pakistani regular armed forces, consistently cross the border and directly participate in the banditry actions against the DRA. The militias, on the one side, intend to bolster the defeated moral of the bandits, and on the other, to put additional force at their disposal, the commentary states.

The armed encroachments of the Pakistani militias inside Afghanistan speak of a new round of armed interventions carried out against the DRA. The continuation of such irresponsible actions solely steps up tension in the region. The severe consequences of such actions should be born by the Pakistani militarists and their American patrons, the commentary concludes.

Kabul Reports Rebels Defeated In Paktia Province

LD281626 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 sep 85

[Text] As a result of successful operations in various regions of Khowst Major District by our brave and vigilant armed forces, the nests of the (?homeless) rebels and their weapons and ammunition have been destroyed and a large number of various weapons have been seized by our heroic armed forces. By the resolute defeat of the servants of reaction and imperialism in Wozhi and Zhawara regions, Khowst Major District and as a result of the crushing blows inflicted on the armed enemy exported from Pakistan in the norther and southern regions of this major district, the enemies of people's tranquillity and revolution no longer will have the ability to disrupt the peaceful life of the people in these regions. During these courageous operations more than 200 Pakistani militias were also crushed in Khowst Major District and the rest of then retreated to their barracks.

The toiling people of Khowst Major District, welcomed this victory of the armed forces and held a joyful meeting on starting their peaceful life again and on being saved from the evil of the uncultured rebels. The toiling people of Khowst yesterday afternoon visited the exhibition of weapons and ammunition seized by their brave armed forces from the rebels. They also praised the heroism of the officers and men of the armed forces.

The correspondent of BIA adds that, in these victorious operations, 50 depots of weapons and ammunition, 55 depots of foodstuff, 25 depots of medical supplies, 35 depots of clothing, 170 DShK-38's 1.7 million rounds of DShK-39 ammunition, 42 reactive rocket units [as heard], 5500 reactive rockets [as heard], 50 rocket launchers, more than 1,000 antitank rockets, 110 mortars, over 5000 mortar shells, 6000 antitank mines, 10,000 antipersonnel mines, 30 motor vehicles, 1 radio transmission, 1 television camera 1000 tents, a large number of hand greandes, recoilless artillery and ZK-1 weapons were either seized by our vigilant security forces or partially destroyed.

Armed Forces Chief

LD301712 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Treacherous rebel nests were destroyed in Khowst as a result of the successful operations mounted by our heroic and vigilant armed forces. These operations were carried out in various parts of the major district and a large quantity of assorted weapons were seized by our armed forces.

Speaking to a Radio Afghanistan correspondent, the DRA chief of general staff, Major General Shahnawaz Thani, said the following:

[Begin Thani recording] As international imperialism, in accordance with its aggressive essence and habit, is always the great and stubborn enemy of peace, security, social justice, and progress in the world; it, carries out as other revolutionary countries in the world, a variety of inhuman and foul activities against our country.

Some time ago, the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands embarked on armed (?disturbances) around Khowst. The enemy resistance was based in Naray Kandaw Kowtal, Loy Maghdal, Sra Waray, Golab Khayl village in Gorbaz, Magholgi Ghar, 'A zamat Pastah Kachah, and Zhawarah. The enemy's depots were in particular stationed in Zhawarah and Pastah Kachah.

Before the fighting, the enemy thought that the armed forces were not capable of fighting and resisting them nor could they destroy the enemy's trenches and depots. However, when the operation began, the foul enemy's plan was foiled and they were severely beaten. The armed forces units and companies mounted [word indistinct] operations in Khowst, in particular at the southern Khowst border area, in order to crush the enemy and to bring tranquility and prosperity to the people and to protect the people's interests in the major district.

Our courageous armed forces successfully fulfilled their mission in this combat operation. Our units and companies achieved great victories in this battle. Also our troops, NCO's and officers displayed total courage and bravery in battle. Our officers gained combat experience in mountain warfare. I can state with pride that amny of our commanders can in practice and effectively administer khowst, headquarters and their armed Forces [as heard].

These great combat operations once again showed that our heroic armed forces are capable itself of eliminating counterrevolutionary groups in mountain areas. During these operations the enemy suffered heavy losses. More than 2,000 enemies were eliminated; 750 light and heavy weapons, 1.7 million rounds of light weapons ammuniiton, 15,000 shells for heavy weapons, and 0,000 assorted mines were seized.

Some 50 weapons and ammunition caches, 30 transport vehicles, a local radio station, and other combat and logistic equipment were destroyed in Pastah Kachah and Zhawarah. Only in Pastah Kachah and Zhawarah, a large number of commanders an deputy commanders (?like) Jalaluddin were eliminated.

The enemy lost morale and (?incentive) in this combat operation. The enemy fled the battlefield during the last days of the fight, but the Pakistani militia forced them to return the battlefield. More than 200 Pakistani militia were also eliminated during the battle with the rebels.

According to the enemy, they blame their defeat on the presence of the Soviet forces. This enemy claim is completely incorrect. Only units and companies of our armed forces participated in this combat operation. Our armed forces are proud of courageously and bravely defending their homeland, people, party and revolution. Thank you. [end recording]

AFP: American Journalist Reported Killed

NC301755 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 30 (AFP) — An American journalist has been killed travelling with resistance fighters in the Southern Afghanistan Province of Qandahar, sources close to the resistance said here today.

The journalist, who was identified neither by name nor his employers, was travelling in a four-wheel drive vehicle with another U.S. journalist and two American doctors accompanied by mujahidin, according to the sources.

The sources said he died last week in a rocket attack but could not give an exact date or the circumstances of his death.

A mujahidin was killed and five others injured in the same attack.

The American Embassy here said it had no details about any of the four Americans. U.S. authorities discourage U.S. passport holders from travelling into Afghanistan and Americans who do so do not always tell the embassy.

According to the sources the two journalists and doctors left Quetta in the Pakistani border province of Baluchistan about a month ago with an independent rebel commander.

The group were to join a mujahidin group in the Qandahar area to examine the health of local people, the wounded and damage resulting from fighting.

Journalist Identified, Paktia Buildup Noted

HK011124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 1 (AFP) — Five Western doctors and nurses escaped a Soviet-Afghan army attack by helicopter-borne troops in mid-September, but 39 rebels escorting them were killed in the northern region of Mazar-e Sharif, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The attack was carried out by three assault units with the aim of killing or capturing the medical team, the sources said.

The team was sent to Afghanistan by the French group Medecins Sans Frontieres, or Doctors Without Borders, and was composed of two Frenchwomen, two Danes and a Swede.

Confirmation of the attack was not immediately available from the doctors' group or from rebel representatives in Pakistan.

In another development, a U.S. journalist reported killed last week in Afghanistan was identified yesterday as Charles Thornton, 50, a medical reporter with *THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC* on assignment with a photographer for the newspaper, Peter Schleuter.

Western diplomatic sources also reported that last week fighting had raged in the region west of Kabul, when Soviet-Afghan helicopter gunships went into action.

Sources also reported a new buildup of troops in the Paktia region, of southeastern Afghanistan, presumably to launch an offensive in this border area after the apparent failure of another offensive in Mid-August. Four military convoys were forced to withdraw by rebels without reaching their objectives near the Pakistan border, according to the sources.

AFP Reports New Afghan-Language Radio Station

AU301107 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Munich, West Germany, Sept 30 (AFP) — A new Afghan language radio station called Radio Free Afghanistan will go on

the air tomorrow, in an attempt to bypass Kabul censors, sources at the headquarters of Radio Free Europe and Radio liberty here said today.

Both stations, which broadcast principally to Eastern Bloc countries, have offered the new radio station use of their relay systems.

The sources said the new radio station aimed at broadcasting "uncensored news" to support "the majority of the Afghan population opposed to the pro-Soviet Kabul regime."

The station, run by exiled Afghan nationals, will continue broadcasting as long as the Soviet Troops remain in Afganistan, the sources said.

The Soviet troops entered the countries in 1979.

Radio free Europe and Radio liberty are supported by the U.S. financed board of international broadcasting.

External Affairs Minister Meets Leaders at UN

BK010318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, now in New York, has had talks with the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. They are understood to have exchanged views on North-South issues, Afghanistan, and the Iran-Iraq conflict. Mr Bhagat also held talks with the foreign ministers of Iran and South Korea. He is to preside over a meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers at the United Nations today.

Kashmir Minister Denies Large-Scale Infiltration

BK010742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0733 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir Government has denied any large-scale infiltrations from across the border. Replying to a calling attention notice in the Legislative Council today, the state housing minister, Mr G.M. Bhaderwahi, however admitted sporadic infiltration. He said 15 persons were arrested in the last 3 months. The minister assured the council that strict vigilance is being maintained to check it.

Punjab Government Revokes Detention of 224

BK301733 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep it

[Excerpt] The Punjab Government has decided to revoke the detention of 224 persons detained under the National Security Act [NSA]. Disclosing this to newsmen in Chandigarh this evening, the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, said this leaves only nine persons still detained under the NSA. He said the attitude of the state government toward youths who have gone astray will be sympathetic. All efforts will be made to bring them back to the national mainstream and make them useful members of the society.

Editorial Criticizes U.S. Arms Sales to Pakistan

BK301458 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "More Arms for Pakistan"]

[Text] It is ironical but not surprising that a report on a new U.S. arms sales programme to Pakistan should have coincided with the presence of two top American officials in New Delhi earlier this week. The U.S. administration has tried to justify the proposed sale of 110 armoured personnel carriers and 88 full-tracked self-propelled howitzers on the ground that it would enable "Pakistan to increase its capability to provide for its own security and defence, particularly in view of the increased threat from the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan." This formulation is deliberately vague. It does not say that the weapons are required for use on Pakistan's western border. It only says that it is necessary to strengthen Pakistan's defence capability in view of the increased threat to that country as a result of the Soviet "occupation" of Afghanistan. So, as in the case of F-16's, it is pointless to argue with the Americans that the weapons in question cannot be used on the Khyber. They know it. Though they are understandably reluctant to say so, they are once again conceding, or at least acquiescing in Pakistan's plea that their defences need to be strengthened vis-a-vis India if they are to run the kind of risks they are expected to in relations to the Soviets in Afghanistan. The Pakistanis, ofcourse, make no secret of their view of their security needs. They say India remains the greatest threat to their country. The Americans are not so outspoken. But it is impossible to meet an American who does not argue that India is two to three times stronger than Pakistan and justify U.S. arms supply to Pakistan on that basis. This was the position before Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States last June and clearly that remains the position after the visit. If there was any room for doubt, the proposed sale of armoured personnel carriers and howitzers should remove it. It is in addition to America's on-going $3.2 billion aid programme for Pakistan and cannot, therefore, be explained in terms of an existing commitment. It is also notable that the personnel carriers and howitzers will be delivered in advance of the finalisation of the new five-year aid programme worth $5 billion which is currently under discussion between Washington and Islamabad.

During their visit to New Delhi, the two U.S. officials — Mr. Michael Armacost, under secretary of state for political affairs, and Mr. Donald Fortier, deputy assistant to President Reagan for national security affairs — are reported to have discussed the question of sale of some American weapons to India. Since it still remains to be seen whether a worthwhile deal will in fact materialise, it is premature to comment on it. But that does not apply to the nuclear issue which might well have been the main reason for their trip to India and Pakistan. For they are reported to have told New Delhi in no uncertain terms that it should consider "regional initiatives" to avert a nuclear weapons competition in the sub-continent. This is, of course, not new; the U.S. has for years been urging India to sign either the non-proliferation treaty or a mutual inspection agreement with Pakistan. But this time the "advice" has come in the wake of the Prime Minister's rather strong statements on Islamabad's nuclear plans and Washington's obligation to stop Pakistan from going in for nuclear weapons. Thus the Americans have told Mr. Gandhi that the ball is in his court and not in theirs. From the U.S. viewpoint which must provide for security relations with Pakistan regardless of the improvement in ties with India, this proposition is understandable. Indeed, India itself cannot at once claim to be the pre-eminent power in South Asia and call upon the United States to discipline Pakistan in respect of its nuclear ambitions. The two positions are contradictory and cannot be reconciled. New Delhi can continue to argue that it is open to America to end military supplies to Pakistan. In fact, this is not so. The Pakistan-U.S. security relations are not a one-way traffic. The U.S. benefits as much from them as does Paksitan. Islamabad is not an American puppet which Washington can order about. In any case, Pakistan's nuclear capability is a fact which no one can undo. And, like Israel and South Africa, it can do without a test. Indeed, it may be even better placed. If Sino-Pakistan cooperation in the nuclear field is a fact, it can hold the test in China. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has to take his decision keeping in view variety of factors. He cannot try to pass the buck to Washington without exposing himself to additional pressure. Freedom of action does not go well with fervent pleas to others.

PATRIOT Criticizes U.S. 'Tilt' Toward Pakistan

BK280732 Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Unconcealed Collusion"]

[Text] No one need be surprised by the latest exhibition of the very special U.S. sentiment for that model of a democracy presided over by Gen Ziaul Haq. No one, that is, but those who have been eager to swallow the theory about an incipient American "tilt" towards India and who have nursed the hope that Washington will not totally ignore a point repeatedly made by this country at the highest level. New Delhi's demand for Washington's monitoring of Pakistan's nuclear programme to prevent its development of atomic weapons capability had been made earlier emphatically enough by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in his recent visits to France and the U.S. And, rejection of this more than modest proposition has come after a series of eminently reliable reports about Islamabad's nuclear adventurism (including tales of technological theft), which should have obliged the Reagan regime to act on the lines suggested in terms of U.S. laws themselves and which have generally considerable Congressional opposition to its continued patronage of the military dictatorship. The stance makes sense of a perverse kind only as the dictate of a global strategy of imperialism in which the generaldom has been accorded a place of prominence and status of a "frontline" state. It is hardly realistic to envisage a "tilt" of the U.S. away from a trusted puppet with nuclear ambitions of its own promotion, from a valued ally, while it has been striving to strengthen with growing military aid (of which another instalment has just been announced).

The emissaries of the U.S. establishment, who have conveyed its negative response to the demand, have added insult to injury by suggesting, as an alternative, "regional initiatives to avert nuclear competition in the subcontinent". The implicit attempt to equate this country's nuclear programme committed to purposes of peaceful development with the efforts of the Zia regime, whose quest for a so-called "Islamic bomb" is a matter of record, is not born of ignorance. It is, all too obviously, an arm-twisting tactic as well. It has already been given out that the bait of a "tilt" is planned to be used to break India's principled and consistent resistance to the unequal order that is sought to be created through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The overt and covert ways, in which Washington and its wild gang are acting to escalate an arms race in this region, can hardly weaken this resistance.

Profoundly committed to peace objectives and a struggle for nuclear disarmament as it is, India can still ill afford to ignore the many-faceted threat to stability and security in the region that the U.S.-Pakistan collusion represents. The gravity of the threat can only grow, with the collusion becoming even less concealed than hitherto.

Zia, Others Attend PRC National Day Reception

BK010332 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq attended the National Day reception of the People's Republic of China at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad this evening. He was accompanied by Begum Ziaul Haq. The president felicitated the Chinese ambassador on the National Day of China and discussed with him matters of bilateral interests. The chairman joint chiefs of staff committee, General Rahimuddin Khan, services chiefs, diplomats, senators, and members of National Assembly attended the reception.

The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, also visited the Chinese Embassy to convey his greetings on the occasion of the National Day of China. The prime minister extended his warmest felicitations to the Chinese leaders through the Chinese ambassador and wished ever-greater progress and prosperity for China and its people. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, and the foreign secretary were also present on the occasion.

Junejo, Delegation To Leave for PRC Visit

BK011038 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, is to leave for Beijing on Saturday on a week-long visit to China. He will hold talks with the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, and other Chinese leaders on the world situation, international issues including the question of Afghanistan, and bilateral cooperation. The prime minister will also visit the industrial City of Shanghai and Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang autonomous region.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that the first state visit by the prime minister abroad to China is both a reflection of the close friendship between the two countries and an affirmation of the great importance given by his government to further strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

The prime minister will be accompanied by the federal ministers and members of the parliament and high officials. They include the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, General Rahimuddin Khan; the Northwest Frontier Province chief minister, Arbab Jehangir Khan; the federal ministers, Dr Mahbubul Haq, Mr Salim Saifullah and Mr Islam Mohammad Ahmed Khan Maneka; and the ministers of state, Mr Zain Noorani and Islamuddin Sheikh.

Noorani On Report of Indian Overflight of Kahuta

BK301710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1703 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, speaking on the adjournament motions of Sheykh Rashid Ahmed and Mian Mohammad Zaman [in the National Assembly on 30 september] said any attack on Kahuta [site of uranium enrichment plant near Islamabad] would be considered as an act of war on Pakistan and will be dealt with accordingly. He assured the house that not only will Pakistan take all necessary measures to defend itself if any act of aggression is committed against the country, but will certainly have to retaliate in a manner that would end the dreams of any would be adventurer who tries to harm Pakistan.

He said Pakistan does not want any conflict. On the contrary, it seeks mutually beneficial cooperation with all its neighbors, in particular India. Referring to press reports about Indian Air Force planes having flown over Kahuta, he said there is no factual basis to that reports.

The members who did not press their adjournment motion after the statement by the minister of state sought to bring in for discussion the reports that Indian Air Force was carrying out exercises to drop atom bombs and that Indian Air Force planes had overflown Kahuta.

Constitution Amendment Bill Withdrawn in Parliament

BK301720 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The National Assembly disposed of a number of adjournment motions tonight and then took up legislative business. The minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan, sought the permission of the house to withdraw the Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill 1985, introduced in the National Assembly on the 8th of this month.

New Bill To Be Introduced

BK010506 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A fresh bill replacing the earlier bill for constitutional amendment was presented to the National Assembly by Federal Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Iqbal Ahmad Khan last night. Earlier, the House allowed him to withdraw the bill which was presented to the house on the 8th of last month. The new bill seeks to amend 17 articles of the Constitution, including Article 270A which seeks to validate laws made since 5 July 1977. These include proclamation of 5 July; all presidential orders, ordinances, martial law regulations; and orders; Referendum Order 1984 as well as the Revival of Constitution Order 1985. The bill also seeks to amend the first and fourth schedules of the Constitution and to omit Article 152A relating to the National Security Council.

Speaker Syed Fakhr Imam rejected the objections made by Haji Saifullah Khan, M.P. Bhandara, Dr Shafiq Chaudhry, and Dr Sher Afghan against presentation of the bill. Rejecting members' objection that the National Assembly is not entitled to amend Article 270A, which is still in suspension, the speaker ruled that there is no restrictions on the Parliament's rights to amend the constitution. Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Iqbal Ahmad Khan, Education Minister Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto, and Attorney General Aziz Munshi said that the Parliament is fully sovereign in making any amendment to any article of the Constitution. The House was debating suspension of relevant rules in order to take up immediate consideration of the

Consitution Eighth Amendment Bill when it was adjourned to meet again at 0930 this morning. The speaker, rejecting technical objections, held the motion as according to rules. Nearly 2 dozen members opposed the presentation of the motion at the House and stood up. Opposing the motion, Haji Saifullah Khan and Shah Balighuddin said that the bill should be forwarded to the Standing Committee.

After starting legislative business last night, the House approved Iqbal Ahmad Khan's motion for withdrawing the Eighth Constitutional Amendment Bill. Iqbal Ahmad Khan told the House that in view of a consensus reached on some points as a result of the several rounds of talks, both collectively and individually, with various representative groups of the House, a new bill is being introduced to the House. He stressed that members feel that there is a need for further amendments to the article which seeks to make the rights between the president and the prime minister, and governors and chief ministers as balanced one. He said that the prime minister, who made the historic announcement of lifting the martial law by the end of the year, wants to take along with him all the House members. It has been the sincere effort of the prime minister since he assumed office, to take into consideration the views of all members. Iqbal Ahmad Khan said that under the same spirit, a new bill which reflects the views of the members is being presented to the House. This is in the interest of the country and the nation, and it will establish parliamentary democracy in the true sense and restore people's rights. This will also pave the way for a healthy democratic tradition. The House last night decided to observe today as a day for official business instead of nonofficial one.

Official Comments on Nuclear Program

GF291451 Karachi DAWN in English 26 Sep 85 p 10

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Sept 25: The Chairman of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC], Mr Munir Ahmed, has expressed Pakistan's readiness to enter into high-level consultations to consider postive proposals, ensuring establishment of nuclear weapon-free-zone in South Asia.

Addressing the 29th Annual General Conference of 112-nation International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA) at Vienna on Sept 24, he said that Pakistan has consistently endorsed measures for strengthening the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Elaborating the salient features of PAEC plans and achievements in different fields during the past year, Mr Munir Ahmad Khan said, "Pakistan is continuing with the development of its peaceful nuclear energy programme in spite of the unilateral embargoes and restrictions. Our scientists and engineers have been able to operate KANUPP [Karachi Nuclear Power Plant] successfully. We are going ahead with the planning of new nuclear power reactors. We believe that nuclear power holds the key to our future economic development and presents the only viable alternative for overcoming the critical power shortages being experienced in the country. Use of nuclear techniques in agriculture has already made significant impact on our economy. Recent increase in the output of cotton crop is based partly on the use of a new mutant developed through nuclear techniques. We are proceeeding with our first gamma irradiation plant for sterilization of medical, and agricultural products. [quotes as published]

Qayyum Khan Elected Azad Kashmir President

BK301030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan has been elected as the president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Polling for the election of the office of the president was held in Muzefferabad today. Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan secured 29 votes in supporting out of 49 votes of electoral college. Nineteen members of the opposition group in the assembly did not vote.

THE MUSLIM Notes Differences in MRD Factions

GF280614 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Sep 85 p 8

[Excerpts] Lahore, Sept. 10: The defunct Tehrik-e Istiqlal seemingly drifting away from the MRD, has postponed the determination of its "own course of action to the next meeting of the Central Action Committee of the MRD." This was stated by Mr Asif Vardag, secretary general of the TIP [Tehrik-i Istiqlal Party], here today while talking to *THE MUSLIM*. He listed three grievances of his party against the defunct Pakistan people's party and the MRD-RAO Rashid's book interview, the rowdyism by the PPP workers at the meetings at Sialkot, Hyderabad, and Karachi and, lastly, the attitude of the PPP [Peoples Party of Pakistan] towards confederation, particularly its failure in taking to task its two stalwarts, Mumtaz Bhutto and Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, for their association with the Confederation Front.

He said the Tehrik will now assess the attitude of the other parties in the MRD at the next meeting of the Central Action Committee before deciding on its own course of action. He, however, made it clear that his party felt that the MRD was the need of the nation today as combined national efforts were required to force the present regime into a "real" lifting of martial law. He was at the same time sceptical of the PPP'S attitude towards the Tehrik and thought that the PPP, considering the TIP a formidable rival, perhaps wished the Tehrik to quit the alliance and become discredited among the masses.

In the end the secretary general of the TIP made it clear that despite the attitude of the PPP over grave issues and despite the failure todate of the MRD'S Central Action Committee to rectify matters, the TIP is not leaving the MRD. It will implement every programme that is formulated for the restoration of democracy by the MRD with complete dedication and it will work to make the party a more effective instrument to bring about democracy but in the present circumstances it will limit its association with the MRD to the attendance of Central Action Committee's meetings and participation in the decision making process only.

Editorial Seeks Balance in Foreign Relations

GF281334 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 20 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial: "How To Balance Relations"]

[Excerpts] Mr Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenzo, leader of the defunct National Democratic Party [NDP] answered correspondents' questions. He said that Pakistan cannot remain strong without the friendship of the Soviet Union and India. He added that ties with the Soviet Union and India will improve and that nothing can stop this process.

He said: We should adopt an independent and free policy. All of the prominent Soviets that I have met with say that Soviet forces will not be called unless Pakistan and Iran guarantee that they will halt intervention. Mr Bizenjo has just returned from the Soviet Union; it is worth mentioning that he met with Mr Gorbachev for 2 hours! What Mr Bizenjo said about foreign relations is worth pondering.

In view of Pakistan's geographical location, it is necessary that we not involve ourselves in the mutual tensions of the superpowers, both of whom have various political and expansionist interests in the region! The war is intended for their ideological victories and to increase their spheres of influence. When there is internal security, when democratic institutions are strong, and when the government is strong and capable, but the country is unstable, then both powers find it easier to extend their spheres of influence in that area. This is the case with Pakistan. The establishment of Soviet influence in the area and the changes taking place on Moscow's instructions have brought Soviet indeology and danger to Paksitan's doorstep. The part of the country through which attempts are being made to send these ideas poses no hindrance. Instead of attempting to forge friendly relations with our neighbors, due to our policies, the wall between us and the enemy on our northwestern frontier is becoming higher. We agree with Mr Bizenjo that Pakistan cannot be strong without the friendship of the Soviet Union and India.

It surprises us that efforts are in full swing to improve relations with India, but there is no progress in forging amicable ties with the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that our relations are presently not unpleasant, but they can be improved and made even friendlier. The Afghanistan issue has to be resolved sooner or later, but we must not ignore our national interests. Friendship with the United States does not mean animosity toward the Soviet Union. We should balance our relations with the two powers. The government should admit that our relations with the two powers lacks equilibrium. This shows the erratic course of our foreign policy.

It is a fact that we have given refuge and hospitality to the refugees from Afghanistan based on Islamic and humanitarian sentiments, but we should go no further. The Afghan struggle will never be our struggle. Those who give such an impression are doing a disservice to the nation. If we consider the Afghan cause our cause, then why do we not say that the Palestinian struggle is our struggle as well. Such a double policy shows the antithetical nature of our foreign policy. We should eliminate such discrepancies from our foreign policy. It is not yet too late, though we are far along on this path. we should give priority to the interests of our country above all else. If the former U.S. President can stand at the Pakistan-Afghan border and say to correspondents that Afghanistan cannot be retrieved from the Soviet Union by force, then all who wish to take Afghanistan by force should heed this meaningful statement!

Paper Says U.S. Favors India Over Pakistan

GF300629 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Indian Hegemony and U.S. Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] A foreign journal, *The Far Eastern Economic Review*, in reviewing the U.S. role in South Asia, reports that the United States has accepted India's hegemony on the subcontinent because the United States believes that only by so doing can it check Indian influence toward the Indian Ocean. According to the review, in a recent interview the U.S. defense secretary admitted that India is a major country in this region and its importance here cannot be denied. The U.S. defense secretary also believes that India, because of its hegemony in the area, can help reduce tensions. Together with these opinions, we are also aware that as a result of Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit to the United States as head of a high-level delegation, the United States has agreed to transfer sophisticated technology to India. President Reagan has already agreed to the transfer the latest computers to India; These can be used for military purposes. Apart from this, India will be able to produce the latest light aircraft with U.S. technological help by the year 1990. Meanwhile, the United States has canceled a deal with Pakistan for the sale of Hawkeye aircraft equipped with the latest type of camera equipment.

The U.S. defense secretary's concern for India's importance cannot be doubted. It is well known that India, because of its area and population, as well as technology, is an important factor in the region. Therefore, whatever claims the United States might make regarding its friendship with Pakistan, it cannot hide that it is more impressed by India. However, it continues various efforts to satisfy Pakistan. The United States, in explaining its lean toward India, gives the excuse that if it does not pat India on the back, India will fall toward the Soviet Union. At other times it says that if Indian hegemony is not recognized in the region, India will involve itself with the Indian Ocean and make problems for the United States and Britain.

The fact is, the Soviet Union and the United States, in every part of the globe, while guarding their interests, keep assessing the value of their alleged "friends," because they do not want to take any chances.

However, the United States is smarting under the blow that it was the Soviet Union who first befriended India. Therefore whatever the United States might say regarding its friendship with Pakistan, in fact it has never really helped Pakistan in times of need. In 1962, when there were border clashes between India and China, the United States provided huge quantities of arms to India. Then, as now, it was claimed that the arms were being given to India to stop the spread of communism. The same U.S. arms were used by India during the 1965 war against Pakistan, although U.S. assurance against such use was on record. The United States had stopped all aid to Pakistan at that time.

In the 1971, as well, the U.S. attitude toward Pakistan was very discouraging. At that time, Mr. Nixon, who has only recently paid a visit to Pakistan, was the President. He assured Pakistan of his "lasting friendship".

However, during his recent visit Mr Nixon also expressed his deep concern about Pakistan's nuclear energy program. He has also insisted on that Pakistan accept inspection of its atomic installations.

The U.S. concern over Pakistan's nuclear energy program is nothing new. It is funny that the United States has never expressed such a concern over India's nuclear energy program, even though India has already detonated a nuclear device, in 1974. India has four huge nuclear installations where it can produce plutonium to build 10 nuclear bombs every year. Despite all this, India refuses to allow the International Atomic Energy Commission to inspect Indian installations. On the other hand, the United States insists that Pakistan must open its installations to international inspection.

Pakistan has always insisted that nuclear installations of the greater power should be opened to inspection first.

The second U.S. concern is that if Pakistan continues with its nuclear preparations, it will provide India with an excuse to react. As *THE NEW YORK TIMES* has stated, India might hit Pakistan's nuclear installations just as Israel hit the Iraqi installation in 1981.

The United States thinks that the only way out of this dilemma is for Pakistan to be kept under pressure, and for India to be made strong so that no country would be able to harm it. This is the formula which the United States seems to have adopted to keep peace in the region.

The U.S. defense secretary has aptly said that "India's hegemony in the region can help maintain peace here." This was said despite it being well known that it is only the imbalance in power that creates dangers to peace. The Indian hegemony will only help it oppress its neighbors. It is the Indian desire for hegemony that has created tensions in the area.

BANGLADESH

'Indoor Politics' Resumes in Country 1 Oct

BK010142 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Indoor politics resumes today. The resumption takes place after 7 months.

President Ershad made the announcement about the resumption of indoor politics on the 17th of last month.

Delhi: Opposition To Continue Struggle for Democracy

BK010314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, the opposition 7-party alliance has reaffirmed to continue the Movement for Restoration of Democracy.

This was stated by the leader of the alliance and Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] chief, Begum Khaleda Zia, while addressing the alliance workers in Dhaka yesterday. She announced that the 14th of this month will be observed as the people's demand day by the alliance all over the country.

Our Dhaka correspondent, Prabhakar Mishra, reports there was large-scale deployment of police on the streets outside the BNP office during the meeting.

SRI LANKA

Tamils Attack Fourth Police Station 30 Sep

HK010536 Hong Kong AFP in English 0518 GMT 1 oct 85

[Text] Colombo, Oct 1 (AFP) — One militant Tamil separatist was killed and a policeman wounded when separatists attacked an east coast police station last night, high-ranking security sources said today. The militants' attack on the Pottuvil Police Station, south of Batticaloa, was the fourth such raid on police stations in eight days.

Lieutenant General Cyril Ranatunge, chief of the joint operations command, the anti-guerrilla headquarters here, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the militants first fired at the Pottuvil Police Station just before midnight. Sporadic fire continued for about three hours before the attackers withdrew, escaping by sea in two boats heading north, he said. One miliant was killed and one policeman wounded, he said.

Since September 23, Tamil separatists fighting for an independent state in the north and the east have attacked four police stations in the northern, northcentral and eastern regions.

The latest attack brought the toll for separatists in the attacks to 14 dead, while eight others were killed in ambushes laid by government troops after the raids, security sources said. One policeman has been killed in the attacks, while eleven soldiers, a policeman and one civilian were wounded.

Japanese Cargo Ship Offloaded; Released 30 Sep

LD301840 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — A Japanese cargo ship intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz to be investigated on September 20 was released, at 18:30 hours local time (1500 GMT) Monday, announced an informed Iranian Navy source here today.

The ship *Togo Maru* was suspected of carrying goods destined for Iraq and was intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz and led to an Iranian southern port, said the source. Some 472 tons of goods destined for the Iraqi war effort were confiscated by Iranian officials and after being offloaded, the ship sailed on for Kuwait.

The Japanese captain of the ship appreciated the behavior of the Iranian officials during the inspection. He also thanked the naval personnel for providing necessary facilities for him and for the ship's crew.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Halting Gulf Oil Exports

LD301823 Tehran IRNA in English 1817 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Iran's Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said to the Belgian ambassador to Tehran, Victor Allard, here Monday that the Baghdad government is not capable of halting Iran's oil export even though it may try to continue attacks upon the country's oil installations in the future. He said future attacks notwithstanding, Iran will all the same be capable of exporting as much oil as assigned her by the organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Rafsanjani reiterated that if "by any remote chance" the Iraqi government should cause a halt in Iran's oil exports, then the Islamic government, too, would halt the oil export of other Persian Gulf states. He said Iran is serious in her threats but reminded again that in all likelihood the Baghdad regime is incapable of leading the situation to that point.

The visiting Belgian ambassador expressed sympathy with Iran's stand in the way and noted "the right to defend is the undisputed right of a country transgressed and invaded by any other country."

During the meeting the Iranian Majlis speaker and the Belgian ambassador also exchanged opinion on other topics on politics and economy and reviewed prospects of expanding relations between the two countries in the future.

Journal on Consequences of Closure of Khark Island

GF301942 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Nicosia, 30 Sep (WAKH) — Iran's Khark Island terminal has been shut down and oil exports temporarily halted following a series of Iraqi air raids, the Middle East Economic Survey [MEES] said today.

The weekly journal of oil and finance said that Iraqi strikes on September 19, 24, 25 and 26 have devastated the facility, cutting Irans main economic artery and rocking the world spot market for crude. North Sea oil gained one dollar a barrel while Gulf crudes rose 60 cents.

The series of hammer blows on Khark began September 19 when Iraq hit and set ablaze the North Korean tanker *Son Bong*, moored alongside Khark. The blazing tanker destroyed four berths at the facility's sea island jetty, where two other berths were still out of commission after a June 1984 raid. The support structure linking sea islands' northern and southern parts had also collapsed, MEES said.

Only three out of 10 berths of Khark's T-jetty were still operational. However, the only berths capable of handling 25,000 dwt tankers are nonoperational. The journal said there was some indication that Khark's main crude supply line was also damaged.

"A sizeable queue of around 10 waiting tankers is reportedly piling up at Siri," MEES said. The Siri terminal is at the mouth of the Gulf. "Lifters are being warned of a loading delay of at least 10 days and more probably well into the second half of October." Loading is likely to be switched to Ganaveh on the mainland coast, where the main crude supply pipeline branches off underwater to Khark.

The effectiveness of the raids could prompt Iraq to deploy its massive air power to knock out Khark for good, according to the weekly, and drive Iran to disrupt the oil exports and seaborne trade of other Gulf countries.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i recently revived the spectre of the closure of the Straits of Hormuz and warned that Iran would "strike economic centres deep inside Iraq" a threat which it has only a limited ability to carry out, according to MEES.

Gulf States Warned Against Following Iraq's Policies

GF280834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Out of the Islamic desire to maintain good relations with all parties in the Gulf, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, has warned of the consequences of being dragged into following Baghdad's policies. We now discuss this issue in the following report:

The Gulf region is an oasis floating above an oil lake. One match could set fire to the whole region. Hence, preserving the security and peace of the region is vital for everyone. For the sake of this security and peace, the Islamic Republic has taken care to establish good relations with the Gulf countries based on its open-door policy. It has extended the hand of cooperation and friendship.

When the president warns the Gulf countries of the consequences of being dragged into following the policies of the Baghdad regime, he does this out of a desire to preserve bilateral or multilateral relations between them and the Islamic Republic,

because the policies of the Baghdad regime constitute playing with fire. The Gulf countries must realize the seriousness of the situation and its evil consequences.

The people of the region are better off without an all-consuming fire which would spare nothing. We still adhere to the stand of containing the fire within its present limits and not allowing it to expand. However, it is out of our hands if others play with fire. We have miles of shoreline on the Persian Gulf. We have a priority to safeguard the Gulf waters for the movement of our oil exports. However, if these exports are one day threatened, then others will not be able to export one drop of oil or import anything via the Gulf. This is what the president warned of yesterday.

The Baghdad regime is currently seeking to totally engulf the region in flames, hoping that this might save it from its present predicament. It attempts to do this by obstructing international shipping, particularly oil exports. In this respect, it has made desperate attempts to attack Khark Island. Perhaps in these unsuccessful attacks, the Baghdad regime is using air bases belonging to some parties in the Gulf. Hence, we warn the Gulf countries of the danger of being dragged into following the policies of the Baghdad regime and the ensuing evil consequences.

Montazeri Urges Theologians To Halt Lebanon Violence

LD010637 Tehran IRNA in English 0631 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA — Prominent theologian Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri Monday expressed deep concern over clashes in Tripoli, Lebanon, and massacre of the Muslim people. In a message to Lebanese and Syrian theologians, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed that these conflicts, regardless of their masterminders, will ultimately serve interests of the U.S., the Zionist regime and other usurper powers.

Deploring present unrest in Lebanon, Ayatollah Montazeri said that at a time when the Zionist regime and its supporters in the region were attempting to disintegrate Lebanon, a civil war and bloodshed should be prevented in Islamic areas such as Tripoli. He added that those Arab states which have been resisting U.S. imperialist policies in the region should not become involved in the massacre and plunder of a Muslim-populated city.

The message called on theologians in Syria and Lebanon not to remain silent and instead dispatch delegations to northern Lebanon to stop the bloodshed. He also urged officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take a more serious stance towards the issue.

Further Details

LD301729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] In connection with the recent developments in Lebanon and the bloody clashes in Tripoli, a message was issued today by the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri to the ulema of Syria and Lebanon. Part of this message says:

The armed invasion during the past few days against the religious city of Tripoli and the killing of innocent Muslim people and the destruction of houses and other buildings have given rise to great worry and anxiety among the great Islamic ummah. Are the armed forces attacking Tripoli planning to save Lebanon from Israel's evil plots, or, God forbid, are they trying to keep the fire of civil war alive forever in Israel's interests? No doubt such a policy would only be in the colonialist interests of America and Zionism. The Muslim Arab countries which have so far withstood America's colonialist policies in the region should not allow themsleves to be misused under such conditions, nor permit mysterious and corrupt individuals and satans affiliated with the East or West to involve them in killing and destroying a Muslim-inhabited city -- a city that has remained steadfast in the face of Zionism.

We expect their eminences, the learned ulema, the preachers, the orators and Friday and congregational imams in Syria and Lebanon — may God Almighty assist them — not to remain silent in the face of such bitter events. We urge them to send delegations to hold talks to prevent bloodshed in North Lebanon. They should perform their human and Islamic duties toward Islam and the Muslims in the best possible way. Also, it is incumbent upon the responsible and esteemed officials in the Islamic Republic to take a more serious stand on this issue, seeking a halt to this bloodshed, this fratricide, and to inform the friendly governments in the region about the negative consequences of either silence or support for such actions.

Velayati Offers 'Any Help'

LD011114 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct 1, IRNA — Foreign Ministers of Iran and Syria Monday discussed the ongoing fighting in Tripoli, Lebanon, and called for negotiations to end the bloodshed.

Iran's Velayati and his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar', who are attending the United Nation's General Assembly, also discussed ties between the two countries. In the meeting, Velayati, called for "efforts to end confrontations through holding discussions with the warring sides" and added that the Islamic Republic was prepared to extend "any help" towards establishing peace in Tripoli. The Syrian foreign minister also outlined plots that have led to the bloodshed in north Lebanon.

Defense of Tripoli Detailed

LD302243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli in Lebanon is still under seige by communist and other leftist forces, but their extensive and large-scale attacks to occupy that city have still met with failure due to the remarkable resistance of the defenders of Islam.

According to the IRNA report from Beirut, the reports from Tripoli indicate that, faced with the unexpected resistance of Muslim defenders, the invading forces have again brought in reinforcements. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that 7,500 military forces are stationed around Tripoli and Syrian armored

vehicles and heavy artillery are moving from the surrounding hills toward the northern suburbs of Tripoli. According to the same report, another column of armored vehicles -- vehicles transporting missiles and jeeps fitted with 120-mm guns -- have entered a region in the southern part of Tripoli.

Meanwhile, in a statement, the Islamic Unification Movement [jonbesh-e towhid-e eslami] announced that the movement has crushed all the attacks of the invading forces; the forces of the movement are determined to resist to the last breath. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, the leader of that movement, has also announced: We will resist to the end.

Speaking to the newspapers in Beirut, the spokesman of the Islamic Unification Movement in Beirut also announced: Leftist forces are still bringing Tripoli under the intense fire of heavy-artillery pieces and tanks and are trying to occupy it. This spokesman emphasized: With God's support, Muslim forces will smash all conspiracies. He asked Muslim forces in Lebanon and abroad to act on the basis of their religious duty in the sight of God Almighty concerning the bloody events taking place in Tripoli. He added: Could these coordinated and extensive attacks by atheistic parties have any other goal except to destroy the slogans: There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah?

Also, with the intensification of attacks on Tripoli and the seige imposed on that city by the leftist groups, the Hizballah in Lebanon described the present clashes in Tripoli as a service to America and Israel. The Hizballah statement stressed that there will be no victory in this disastrous war and the invading forces will never achieve victory. Hizballah has asked for an end to the bloody events in Tripoli.

Deputy Foreign Minister Explains Mission to Damascus

LD302310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, went to Damascus last week in connection with the clashes in Tripoli and met and talked with high-ranking officials of fraternal Syria. On his return today he granted an interview with our correspondent on the outcome of his visit, and said:

Due to the continued bloody clashes in Tripoli between Muslims, the Islamic Unification Movement and the Democratic Arab Party, I went to Syria with a message from esteemed President Khamene'i for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. On Tuesday I met in turn with President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President Khaddam and foreign minister Faruq al-Shar'.

In my meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, I conveyed Prssident Khamene'i's concern about the clashes in Tripoli and the deaths of innocent people and asked him to do his best to restore peace to Tripoli. High-ranking officials, especially Hafiz al-Asad, while stressing that these clashes foster only the interests of America and Israel and the treacherous forces in the region, said that they are anxious for the restoration of peace in Tripoli in the shortest possible time. In this regard, they promised that greater efforts will be made to put an end to these clashes.

To this end, one of the brothers accompanying me left for Tripoli at the head of a delegation composed of the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus and two members of the embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut and Damascus in order to investigate the situation for themselves. That delegation left for Tripoli on Wednesday and had meetings with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and other members of the Islamic Unification Movement.

Following discussions with all parties, Syrian officials agreed that Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and his delegation should go to Damascus on Saturday to hold talks on the situation. However, the intensification of the clashes on Saturday morning prevented the representatives sent by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Tripoli from entering the city, and they returned to Damascus.

At the moment, we are trying to bring about a temporary cease-fire in Tripoli as the result of joint political measures with our brothers in Syria, so that the members of the Unification Movement can come to Syria and hold talks with high-ranking officials. God willing, these discussions will mark the beginning of the restoration of peace in the afflicted Muslim city of Tripoli. Of course, we will not refrain from any efforts until peace is restored in Tripoli.

President Receives Agriculture Minister, Basij Chief

LD301229 Tehran IRNA in English 1128 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — The minister of agriculture, 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, in a meeting here Monday with President 'Ali Khamene'i reported on measures taken by his ministry to further increase agricultural products and also provide farmers with the necessary training. Zali said that the week starting Octaober 19 will be called the "week for agricultural development" and the exemplary farmers will be awarded.

Meanwhile, the president in a separate meeting with head of the Basij (mobilization forces) of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani, stressed that the all-out support for Basij Corps should be continued so that in a time of need the crops could carry out its defensive missions. During the meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani reported to the president on latest developments in the corps and added that Basij bases will be formed throughout the country.

PDRY Ambassador Stresses Support, Stronger Ties

LD302256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's ambassador in Tehran, reiterating his support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and referring to the ending of the dependence of the Islamic Republic on imperialism as a result of the Islamic revolution, said: The basis of the revolution of the Iranian people is to support the oppressed and deprived people. While making

these points in a meeting with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, today South Yemen's ambassador added: You and we have many common viewpoints. This is why, in addition to our present relationship, we would like to have deeper relations in various fields in the future.

In this meeting, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly wished him success.

Oil Minister Interviewed on Vienna OPEC Meeting

GF010707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview with Mohammad Gharazi, petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, prior to his departure for a special OPEC session in Vienna on 1 October, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Question] Mr Mohammad Gharazi, the petroleum minister, is now leaving for Vienna with a delegation representing the Islamic Republic of Iran to attend the special session of the OPEC oil ministers. I asked him to tell us about the general problems that will face OPEC during this session.

[Gharazi] In the name of God, the merciful, and compassionate. With blessings on the imam of the nation and the nation of the imam. Normally, the OPEC members meet in interim sessions. During these sessions, the demand of some countries to increase their production quotas are discussed. Iran believes that in view of market conditions after a year's time, the market has reached a point where the OPEC ceiling of 16 million barrels can be absorbed by the market. The most important issue during the current situation would be to maintain prices and refrain as much as possible from raising the production ceiling. The present OPEC ceiling is 16 million barrels and should not be raised.

Some countries have been making persistent efforts to raise their quotas. We believe that if a country wishes to raise its production level, it should be within the limits specified and should not exceed the ceiling. Some countries are trying to bring external problems into OPEC. Iran has repeatedly declared that the OPEC bodies are organizations set up to safeguard the rights of the oil-producing countries; efforts should be made to not allow external problems to infiltrate into OPEC.

Unfortunately, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in collaboration with Iraq, have set up a pipeline which will increase Iraq's exports to 500,000 barrels. The greatest pressure during this session will be on Iran; that is, Iran will be urged to agree to the raising of Iraq's quota. We declare that over the past few years Iran has made the most concessions in order to maintain the OPEC organization and to deal with the fluctuations of world oil markets. We brought the production ceiling of OPEC down and cooperated fully in this regard. However, during the current situation, if Iraq's oil exports increase by even one barrel, it will mean the declaration of total war against Iran. For each barrel of oil that Iraq adds to its ceiling, Iran will add two barrels. Iran will not allow the border war to intrude further into the economic war against Iran. OPEC members should know this: The preservation of OPEC is of greater importance than its internal problems.

Unfortunately, the Iraqi regime, which does not abide by any international norms, will exert pressure on OPEC, and on Iran, with the assistance of various other pressures. [as heard] We will stand firm in the face of these issues and combat the difficulties that Iraq will create for Iran within OPEC. OPEC members should know that Iran has set limits, and raising the production quota for Iraq is completely unacceptable from our point of view.

[Question] In view of any pressure by one of the members for an increase in the production quota, and taking note of Iran's opposition to such an increase, what, in your opinion, will be the position of OPEC in the near future?

[Gharazi] The market condition is quite good and over the next few months it will be about the same. We would like to urge OPEC members to vehemently oppose raising the production ceiling. OPEC has faced this situation many times before. Members have tried to exceed the limit, but were forced to bring down production. We should not forget that Saudi Arabia used to produce 10 million barrels. Over the past few months their production fell to below 3 million barrels due to their self-created problems. We will thus request that OPEC members remember past experience and not to be so optimistic about present market conditions. Iran, as in previous sessions, will endeavor to convince the other members not to raise the production ceiling or quotas and will ask them to prevent this. We should not allow internal pressure to harm the trend of OPEC when market conditions are favorable.

UN Delegate Interviewed on Saudi Arms, Foreign Policy

LD301123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations gave an exclusive interview to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) in London in which he replied to a question on any changes which might have taken place in the UN Security Council's stands. He said: The changes in the Council's stands are due first, to the composition of the nonpermanent members of the Council; and second, the Security Council has already made its raids [takht-o taz] and has come to realize that, even if it is to save its reputation, it has to make some concessions.

Commenting on the purchase of 132 jet fighters by Saudi Arabia and noting that U.S. propaganda aims to cause panic among the region's states concerning the threat posed by the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Republic's permament representative said: The sale of the planes, made conditional on their nondeployment against Israel, is in line with attempts being made by Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq as well as other reactionary regimes in the region to recognize the Zionist regime.

He emphasized that the regional states cannot protect themselves by means of warplanes; their only option is to improve their relations with their peoples and respect Islamic values.

He then added: The Islamic revolution, independent of Iran, is at present moving forward -- a move within the intellectual and cultural context. This movement is advancing like a torrent and cannot be halted by bullets; the countries of the region are

beginning to understand this. As for our relations with these countries, they have improved to some extent. They would improve even further without the conspiracy of the United States.

In view of presenting the new government to the Majlis, Rajai'e Khorasani made an assessment of our country's foreign policy over the past 4 years and called for a complete formulation and [wordsindistinct] of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy for the future. He said: We must seek to identify our foreign policy from the viewpoint of the Koran, otherwise any government coming to power would pursue the same measures as opening of embassies, exchanging ambassadors, and making various transactions. Having said that, it should to be pointed out that the basic issue of translating a country's foreign policy — such as the Islamic Republic's, which would also embrace any other Islamic republic in general — is beyond the Foreign Ministry.

He then called on experts, thinkers, and students of political science to embark upon research in this field, adding: Without a formulated foreign policy we shall have to act on a day-to-day basis.

'Victory' Over Iraq at IAEA Meeting Lauded

LD301546 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 30 Sep 85

["A Score for Iran" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Iran disgraced U.S.-backed Iraq in the atomic conference in Vienna last week by passing a resolution against military raids on nuclear installations. Iraq's organizational standing was also undermined by the initiative.

Over one hundred countries participated in the five-day annual session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for talks on various aspects of the nuclear energy. The meeting ended 26 September.

The conference approved a resolution by the Islamic Republic of Iran that condemned military attacks against nuclear installations as an infringement of the United Nation's Charter as well as the IAEA regulations.

During the five-year-old imposed war, Iraqi planes have raided an atomic reactor in Iran's southern Bushehr port three times causing casualties and damages. The dollar 20 billion [as received] power station was 70 percent complete when attacked.

The resolution called on the agency to take steps with regards to raids, including giving technical assistance to the country that has been attacked.

Despite opposition by the United States which supported Iraqi initiatives, the resolution received extensive support, particularly from Latin American countries, including Argentina, and was passed with a majority vote.

The head of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Reza Amrollahi, who attended the meeting described discussions on the resolution as an important part of the conference deliberations. He said a 60-page pictorial document on Iraqi raids on Bushehr power station were distributed among foreign delegates. Following every Iraqi raid, Iran called on the Atomic Agency as well as the United Nations to send representatives to inspect Iraq's violation of international regulations. On previous occasions Amrollahi had expressed regret over the incapacity of IAEA and the United Nations in taking firm steps against these violations.

During the conference the Islamic Republic scored another victory on the organizational level when it thwarted intense Iraqi campaigns to become the Asian representative. The Iranian delegation first entered the race for the post but later withdrew in favour of Pakistan which won the seat.

Back in Tehran, Amrollahi said that during the conference he met his counterparts including Chinese and Indian officials for talks on scientific cooperation between the Third World countries.

Iran has four atomic reactors, two for research in Tehran and Esfahan and two in Bushehr under construction with the cooperation of West Germany.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Comments on Law, Revolution

LD301812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] "A Few Words With the State Public Prosecutor" is the editorial in today's *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI*. The utterances made by Musavi Kho'iniha, the state public prosecutor, published yesterday by this paper under the heading "Warning by the State Public Prosecutor Concerning the Returns of Mini-Satans", could serve as a beginning for breaking the tacit approval of the country's judicial system for the tragic restoration of the past.

The remarks could serve as a fresh move within the country's judicial system. It is precisely because of this that we felt it necessary to raise a few points with the state public prosecutor to serve as a useful pointer to bring the judicial system into action.

What we have to say to the state public prosecutor is that if what you say is to be confined to a recorded message or to printed words in newspapers -- as in the statements made by numerous other officials -- then your remarks will serve no purpose at all.

Now, a few points in order to help you to carry out measures as the state public prosecutor to prevent the return of mini-satans, who, according to your own correct assessment, are the source of all corruption: First, as the state public prosecutor in the five-member Board of Protection and Expansion of Industry, you have the right to appoint one representative. Consequently, you are given a free hand to appoint a committed and decisive representative — a representative who can understand the revolution. Then we are faced with a situation where the board's religious judge — who is also a representative of the judicial system — submitted his resignation a few months ago. Therefore, the Supreme Judicial Council also has a free hand to appoint a

religious judge for membership in the five-member board — a religious judge who enjoys these very same qualifications and the same outlook.

If the board is to continue its work, then you must take the necessary precautions so that the new members who join the board from the judicial system possess the required characteristics in line with your previous statements. Moreover, it is necessary to take steps to investigate the past activities of the five-member Board of Protection and Expansion of Industry, so that it is clear that if any mini-satan has been allowed to return, then the matter may be reviewed. Otherwise, it should be made clear how the fugitives have been able to return and make claims on the revolution.

The second point concerns the issue of forbidden practices, including malpractices with regard to veils. In your remarks you attribute the question of improper practices in using veils, the question of forbidden acts, and prostitution to the return of fugitives and satanic elements. Indeed, it is true that one of the major causes of the promotion of forbidden practices is the return of fugitives. However, one should not put up with such forbidden acts, including improper Islamic dress, until the problem of the return of the mini-satans is resolved. One should wait until this problem is solved automatically by cutting off the hands of the plunderers.

You have stated that there is absolutely no reason -- even under the pretext of the absence of any law, lawlessness, or the existence of any law which favors counterrevolutionaries and is unacceptable to God Almighty -- to issue verdicts in favor of counterrevolutionaries. All of us will be called to account. Do you mean to say that those who, on the basis of existing laws, issue verdicts in favor of counterrevolutionaries or, because of the absence of any law, fail to issue any sentence against those who commit forbidden acts, including non-Islamic dress, thus leaving them to do as they wish, are to be left alone until the day of judgement and divine punishment, without bothering to reprove them?

You have promised to act decisively and not to issue decrees which contradict the revolution's values, and that where there is no relevant law you will rely on religious law, thus uprooting the sources of forbidden acts as soon as possible. One may accuse you of lacking precedent, but you must not be afraid of such accusations. As you yourself said: If by lack of precedent and order we do not allow these corrupt individuals to return to the country, then we would rather maintain such a lack of precedent and order. Damn the judicial system which, under the pretext of precedent and order, would want to resort to actions resulting in an increase in the number of un-Islamic veils, habitual drinkers and usurers, individuals who would take to the streets, ridiculing our veiled women and mobilization youth. We will never allow our revolution and its values to be tampered with under the pretext of law or in the name of the judicial system.

Third, the injunctions concerning evacuations, which were suspended by the former state public prosecutor for a few months, are again being enforced. Did you know that some of the owners of these places, immediately following the evacuation of schools, used bulldozers to demolish them, lest someone might repossess them? These same individuals, claiming that they needed these buildings for their own and their children's use more than food, eventually managed to obtain injunctions against the evacuation of these buildings. Now think: Who is to be held responsible for the lack of schools for thousands of boys and girls, as well as for their idleness? Who can answer to them? And the same applies to cultivated lands and inhabited houses.

Now that you have access to the country's judicial system as the state public prosecutor — who stated and promised that we will never allow the revolution's values to be tampered with in the name of the law or in the name of the judicial system — do not allow this mysterious return to former conditions to continue, thus harming the roots of the revolution in the name of the law and the Shari'a.

We remind you, Mr State Public Prosecutor, again, that the prevention of the return of the mini-satans can be halted by fulfilling the pledges you have made. No purpose will be served by delivering speeches. If you fail to take action, you will keep on talking, while others will continue to do as they wish. Then, the day will arrive when, as you yourself have stated, all those who took to the streets rising against the shah, will be put on trial in this very Ministry of Justice.

Mr Prosecutor, remember that the people, the true owners of the revolution, will support with all their power any action that safeguards the revolution's values and God's will.

Gendarmerie's First Operational Flight Successful

LD301717 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — The first operational flight of Gendarmerie's Air Unit was successfully carried out during the war week (September 22-28) marking the fifth anniversary of the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran.

Commander of Gendamerie's Air Unit, Colonel Davud Hejazi told IRNA here Monday that the unit carries out more than 60 percent of logistic support for the Gendarmerie personnel in the war-stricken provinces of northwest and south of the country. The training, he said, was performed solely by Iranian teachers saving nearly 200 million rials (about two million dollars) in foreign exchange. He said all maintenance and overhaul work of Gendarmerie's aircraft are performed by Iranian experts.

'Nearly 100' More Iraqi POW's To Be Repatriated

LD281704 Tehran IRNA in English 1617 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA — Chief of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces, Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi announced here Saturday that another group of Iraqi POW's are to be released shortly.

Speaking to multitudes of Iraqi POW's gathered at one of the sports halls of Azadi sports complex on the occasion of the last day of the fifth anniversary of the Iraqi imposed war, Colonel Sohrabi added that so far some 272 disabled and wounded Iraqi POW's had been released and another nearly 100 would be repatriated in near future.

On the humane treatment accorded the Iraqi POW's, the Joint Staff chief added that it is based on teachings of the holy Quran as well as on the imam's order, and is in strict compliance with international conventions.

Addressing the Iraqi POW's, Colonel Sohrabi said, "You are not really considered POW's here and certainly you will not be safe from harm by Saddam if we repatriate you now".

On anti-Islamic mouthpieces which voice support for Iraqi regime, the colonel said that Iran's rightfulness is so obvious that every body who wanted to belie it was soon uncloaked as a big lier in the world.

Military attaches of foreign embassies here along with spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI), Haj Hakim and about 12,000 of the Iraqi POW's were present at the ceremony.

Red Crescent Official Arrives

LD300839 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Director General of Turkey's Red Crescent Society Unal Sumuncu arrived here Monday at the invitation of Iranian Red Crescent officials to to make the necessary arrangements for the release of a number of Iraqi POW's in Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran has unilaterally initiated the measure.

Speaking upon his arrival, the Turkish official who is heading a three-member delegation said that while in Iran, they will arrange legal procedures for the release of the Iraqi prisoners of war. Therefore, the delegation will hold talks with Iranian officials to discuss relevant issues, he added. Another Turkish Red Crescent delegation is due to visit Iran in October within the framework of existing mutual cooperation.

Furthermore, he added the forthcoming Geneva joint session of Red Crescent and Red Cross societies will provide an opportunity for both societies to exchange views.

POW's Visited by Relatives

LD302039 Tehran IRNA in English 1733 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Two hundred and fifty Iraqi POW's were re-united with 800 of their relatives in Takhti POW Camp here, Monday. According to an official of the camp, each month Iraqi POW's are visited by their relatives who are either living in Iran or come from abroad. The visits are arranged in response to requests by POW's and their relatives.

In an interview with the media today Iraqi POW's thanked the Islamic Republic for taking this humanitarian action on the initiative of Imam Khomeyni and with cooperation of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) and the International Red Cross.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

New Offensive in Northwestern Front

LD301640 Tehran IRNA in English 1632 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants in a lightning attack on Iraqi forces in northwestern fronts killed scores of Iraqi troops and destroyed several heavy weaponry positions of the enemy. In this penetration operation which started early Monday Iranian combatants making use of strategic heights recently liberated in Qader-operation infiltrated deep inside Iraqi positions and inflicted heavy blows on them.

In the Qader-operations conducted in northwestern fronts, this month Iranian Muslim troops liberated an area of 450 square kms, seizing control of strategic regional heights.

Communique No 2,244

LD301646 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants subjected Iraqi positions in northwestern fronts to their heavy artillery fire over the past 24 hours, killing and wounding more than 50 Iraqi troops, destroying several bunkers and setting fire to an enemy vehicle pool in which at least seven light and heavy vehicles of Iraqi enemy were completely destroyed, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Monday.

In its Communique Number 2244, the Command added that all enemy operations including construction of fortifications and supply routes and reconnaisance flights of Iraqi planes were checked by the Iranian combatants in these fronts.

In southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces shelled enemy command outposts and their supply routes as well as Iraqi positions, killing a large number of Iraqi troops, destroying a munitions depot and silencing the enemy artillery.

Vehicle movements of Iraqi troops in Kani-Sheykh and Qasr-e Shirin in western frontlines were checked by Iranian Muslim combatants who opened fire on enemy positions inflicting casualties on Iraqi troops and destroying a munitions depot and some bunkers of Iraqi Ba'thists, the communique said.

Exchange of artillery fire between Iranian forces and Iraqi troops continued in Abadan in Khuzestan Province over the past 24 hours during which some houses in the city were damaged, the communique concluded.

KEYHAN Examines Post-Khomeyni Alternatives

GF300933 London KEYHAN in Persian 12 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Rafsanjani and the West"]

[Text] Each day that passes focuses more attention on conditions in Iran after Khomeyni. One can now find very few people who believe that the Islamic regime can continue to exist in its present form without Khomeyni. As a result, factions within the country and groups outside the country are trying to assume the reins

after Khomeyni. Likewise, foreign governments are not unaware of what Iran's destiny will be after Khomeyni.

Outside the country, two groups, the monarchists and mojahedin, are working toward forming the next government in Iran. At the same time conservative and radical factions inside the country, as well as the Tudeh Party and other leftist groups, are trying to take control of the situation. The leftists groups have been holding discussions during the past month to establish some form of coordination and cooperation.

Although supporters of the Constitution abroad enjoy the support of almost 2 million Iranian refugees, as well as popularity among the middle class, intellectuals, workers, women, the younger generation and the Armed Forces at home, they unfortunately still suffer from minor disagreements which has stopped them from coordination and mutual planning.

The popularity of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, despite all their capabilities, has slipped a great deal at home. Even though they have infiltrated some the organizations, including the Armed Forces and even the clergy, they now suffer from factionalism, which has restrained them from any decisive and effective planning or action.

Bazargan's group and the remanents of the National Front have not found a stable base among the opposition to the regime or among the supporters of the regime, due to their unfortunate past actions. As a result, even though people like their style of opposition, they do not enjoy any trust or support.

Under these circumstances some of the factions of the regime, particularly the conservative faction led by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, are trying to portray themselves as the true heirs of Khomeyni and the promoters of the Islamic regime with fundamental changes, such as closer ties with the West and greater defense of the interests of the middle classes, as well as the interests of refugee Iranians.

Western journalists, especially Americans who have recently visited Iran as a result of initiatives by the conservative faction, have strengthened the idea that Hashemi-Rafsanjani's faction can be a natural and appropriate replacement for Ayatollah Khomeyni. These journalists have put other alternatives in doubt without investigating their plans or capabilities and without noting the danger of a leftist regime. They have also advised the U.S. Government to drop the policy of not holding talks with the mullahs and to take a fresh look at the situation, thus supporting the green light lit by the FRG and Japan foreign ministers for Hashemi-Rafsanjani's gang.

NVOI Supports Self-Government For Baluchestan

TA301035 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Khomeyni's Islamic Regime Is the Foe of Our Homeland's Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: In our neighboring country Afghanistan, despite America's undeclared war and the plots of the counterrevolutionaries and regional reaction, the revolutionary government of that country is taking successful steps toward the implementation of the aspiration and goals of the glorious April revolution. It is carrying out the necessary measures to resolve the ethnic problem and to recognize the national rights of the peoples living in this multinational country. The holding of the supreme jirga of frontier-inhabiting tribes and sects, in which representatives of the Pashtun, Baluchi, and other peoples participated, is proof of this claim.

As in other fields of social and economic life, democratic Afghanistan, with regard to resolving the ethnic problem, is an example and a model for such countries as our own subjugated and mullah-stricken homeland. It is for this reason that the antipopular rulers of the tyrannical Islamic government are hostile to the democratic government of Afghanistan and that country's liberated people who support and back their popular government.

It is an undeniable fact that our own homeland is a multinational country, and that the ethnic problem is one of the urgent problems prevailing in our society for many years. Both during the shah's oppressive regime and at present, during the rule of the usurping mullahs, oppression of nationalities was and remains part of the ruling circle's antipopular policy.

One of the regions suffering under the dual oppression of class and nationality is Baluchestan. The Baluchi people are deprived of the most elementary ethnic rights. They are not allowed to write, read, talk, or study in their mother tongue, or to strive for the progress of their own culture and art. They are not allowed to honor their own special customs and traditions, and are not free to determine their destiny. This situation existed in the past, and today, thanks to the superstitious and cruel Islamic rulers, it has deteriorated further.

Despite the futile efforts of the Islamic regime's leaders, who under the pretext of the so-called Islamic ummah, deny the existence of various peoples in our country, the cry of ethnic freedom is rising from all parts of our mullah-stricken country. For example, in Baluchestan Province, the organization of the Baluchi people's movement has expressed the will and determination of Baluchestan's people to achieve the right of self-government within the framework of a free and united Iran. Referring to the existence of discrimination and oppression of nationalities in our country, including in Baluchestan, it has emphasized: This social inequality must be ended. All the peoples of Iran must enjoy equal privileges. Oppression of nationalities should be terminated.

This organization has declared its goal in these terms: Our organization is struggling for the achievement of Baluchestan's autonomy in a free and democratic Iran. The Baluchi people want to have equal rights with other peoples of Iran. Oppression by class and nationality must be eliminated, and everyone must have charge over his own destiny.

The goal of the Iranian Baluchi people's movement and of the people of this province, which they are currently struggling to achieve, is right and just. The Islamic regime, however, due to its reactionary and antipopular nature, cannot fulfill this goal.

This regime, from the very outset when the mullahs seized power, adopted a hostile stance toward deprived peoples. It employed all its satanic powers to stifle the freedom-seeking ethnic call in every part of the country. Kordestan is an example of this oppressive and treacherous policy by the Islamic government.

One also cannot overlook the fact that the monarchists and their imperialist masters are also trying to take advantage of ignorant Baluchis to implement their own evil aims.

For this reason it is incumbent on the sincere and genuine revolutionary forces of the Baluchi people to be alert, and not fall into the trap of these foes of the people.

The people of Baluchestan have felt with their whole being the ethnic oppression practiced againt them by the monarchical regime for many years. Only through struggle, under the banner of the organization of the Baluchi people's movement, and in unity with all our homeland's genuine and popular revolutionary forces, can the Baluchi people break the chains of national oppression and achieve the right to self-government within the framework of a free, prosperous, and democratic Iran.

There should be no doubt that in their struggle, which is part of the battle of all the peoples of Iran to topple the Islamic regime and establish a national democratic government in our homeland, the Baluchi people will triumph.

Najat-e Iran: Bank Officials Flee With $136 Million

GF301841 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] As you may be aware, three high officials from the Central Bank have fled Iran. A Radio Najat-e Iran correspondent in Tehran reports that, while the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is faced with unprecedented shortage of funds, last Saturday afternoon three official clerics of the Central Bank have left Iran. Correspondents and those who learned of the incident were confronted with cautious silence by Mohsen Nurbakhsh and Interior Ministry officials. Before noon yesterday, Sunday, the office of Mohsen Nurbakhsh was the scene of unscheduled comings and goings by several officials of the cleric regime. These included Reyshahri, Salek, Mohsen Rezai'e, and Colonel Samimi. Also, yesterday afternoon a number of administrative officials of the Central Bank were either removed from their jobs or given other jobs.

This fact has confirmed the report on the fleeing of three clerics. An official has disclosed that these three clerics at noon Saturday, the day before yesterday, fled the country with some $136 million. Some reports indicate that the stolen sum was much higher than $136 million. However, the government has not said anything so far about the incident.

Soviet Troops Forced To Withdraw From Paktia Province

LD301922 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, IRNA — Afghan mujahidin, besieging the Nazian, Chamkani and Khowst cantonments, have forced Soviet troops to withdraw from Paktia Province with heavy losses, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS report from London Monday.

Soviet forces troops were sent to break the siege which has continued since last month. Chief of the Hezb-e Eslami, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar was reported to have reached Paktia Province and planning a visit to the besieged cantonments.

Meanwhile mujahidin have frustrated all efforts to make Orgun military airport operational after the runway suffered damages in an attack last Friday.